

# McGill Daily

Vol. 3, No. 105.

Montreal, Monday, February 23, 1914.

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## McGill and Varsity are Now Tied for The Intercollegiate Championship

Red and White Defeat Tricolor With Score of Thirty-two to Twenty-five, in Last Fixture of Basketball Schedule

## Varsity and McGill To Play Off Within a Fortnight

Lee Smith Plays Splendid Basketball in Match at Kingston Last Saturday — Montrealeers Away Ahead of Queens in Skill and Speed—Game Only Brilliant in Spots—McGill Plays Without Captain

By defeating the Queens quintette by a score of 32-25, at Kingston, last Saturday afternoon, McGill rose even with Varsity for the premier honours in the Intercollegiate Union. The draw will be played off either at Kingston or Ottawa, within the next fortnight.

Almost from start to finish the Red and White were in the lead, and only at the single stage when Queens tied the score, did the variety of basketball played emerge from the leasurely. Lee Smith, who played a splendid game, although he had sustained an injured foot in the match, played a splendid game at centre. Willisroft also put up a good exhibition. But the other three in the line-up have frequently played better games.

Kept indoors with an unexpected attack of bronchitis, Capt. Baldwin could not assist in the victory. Lee Smith went back to his old place at centre; Buster Reid and Conover were respectively left and right guard, while Kennedy and McTavish held down their old forward positions. Meek and Sutherland, for Queens, put up good games, no small measure of the Tricolor's score resulting from baskets scored by the former on fouls.

The Red and White were easily the superiors of their opponents in every department of the game, and when they got warmed up played rings around them. But their certainty of victory made their play ragged when they felt no exertion was necessary. The game was played in the large gymnasium, in the grounds of the Queens University.

THE PLAY IN DETAIL.  
The game opened fast, with McGill in the aggressive. McTavish got the ball on an easy pass from Kennedy, and tossed it in.

McGill, 1; Queens, 0.  
Queens makes a slight rally, but are unable to meet the more speedy and accurate work of the Montrealeers. McTavish gets the ball, passes to Lee Smith, who scores from a hard angle.  
McGill, 2; Queens, 0.

Kennedy is fouled, and on the resulting free shot, fails for the basket. Queens buck up, and faster work is the feature. Hill takes a good pass, and drops a basket from centre position. Kennedy repeats. Kennedy gets foul and makes basket. Laird gets foul and makes basket.

McGill, 5; Queens, 3.  
Twice Reid works up from the defence position and scores on good throws. Smith scores.

McGill, 11; Queens, 3.  
Kennedy is fouled for running with ball, and Meek negotiates his free shot.

McGill, 11; Queens, 4.  
Hill scores on a good one from Meek. Kennedy tries, but misses. In the free shot awarded McGill on a foul, McTavish, on a pass from Kennedy, tries and wins. Meek scores on a foul.

McGill, 13; Queens, 6.  
Kennedy runs with the ball. Meek fails on the resulting free shot. Joe gets the ball, and works it to McTavish, who falls on a good shot. A foul is called on McGill, and Meek scores on the resulting free.

McGill, 13; Queens, 7.  
Meek scores on a foul from McTavish. Sutherland makes good from a rebound. McTavish scores good one. George Kennedy misses and fouls, and Meek follows an illustrious example.

McGill, 15; Queens, 10.  
Meek scores on foul. Lee Smith provides diversion by bringing up a splendid one, and scoring on a difficult angle.

McGill, 17; Queens, 11.  
SECOND HALF.  
The second half opened with faster play. Buchanan replaced Laird at right guard's position, and played a good game throughout the half. Lee Smith was the last owing to the jury, alternated a little, with Buster Reid in centre and defence, finally dropping back to defence. He played probably the hardest game this half.

Kennedy starts ball rolling by negotiating a good one.

McGill, 19; Queens, 11.  
Buster Reid attracts the ferocity of his check, and is several times jumped on, in the upper part of the body. He finds the floor, as also does McTavish a little later. George Kennedy tries from a distance. Two fouls declared for his side, which are both missed. Kennedy throwing. Reid again is overthrown by his doughty Rugby enthusiast of a check. McTavish finally gets a good one.

McGill, 21; Queens, 12.  
Kennedy scores, and Meek scores on a double foul. Hill shoots and Sutherland, and Meek catches on a rebound and shoots.

McGill, 23; Queens, 20.  
Lee Smith hurts foot and goes off for a time. He signals his return by a good one from near the centre of the floor.

McGill, 25; Queens, 20.  
Meek negotiates. Referee's point, and a free shot allowed Queens for Conover shoving. Meek scores on free shot. Score is tied. Joe Kennedy nets on a foul.

McGill, 25; Queens, 25.  
Lee Smith gets a nice pass from Buster and drops a basket. McTavish to Kennedy, who scores. Double foul declared. Meek fails to negotiate, and Kennedy does ditto. Kennedy to Lee Smith, who scores the final one.

McGill, 27; Queens, 25.  
The Line-up:—

McGILL. Right Forward, Kennedy. Left Forward, McTavish. Centre, Lee Smith. Right Guard, Conover. Left Guard, Reid. Watts. Laird replaced by Buchanan in the second half.

Referee: R. Day, Kingston Y.M.C.A.

## DR. ASTWALD IS TO SPEAK

Noted Chemist Visiting McGill

## LECTURE SERIES

Department of Chemistry's Invitation Accepted—Dr. Rutten's Recent Injury

On Saturday a representative of the Daily called at the Royal Victoria Hospital to enquire about Dr. Robert Rutten, who is confined there through injuries sustained by a fall on an icy sidewalk.

The genial professor assured the Daily that he was feeling quite comfortable, but did not anticipate assuming his professional duties again for some time.

There is a possibility that as a result of this accident Dr. Rutten's summer recreation, golfing, of which he is a keen enthusiast, may be curtailed, but there is no anxiety as to his ultimate complete recovery.

Dr. Rutten stated that through the kind assistance of Principal Peterson, and the Board of Governors of the University, the Department of Chemistry has been able to invite Dr. Wolfgang Ostwald, of Leipzig University, to deliver a series of five lectures on "Colloids." A new branch of Natural Science.

Dr. Ostwald is a member of a very old and distinguished family of German chemists. His father was the noted Wilhelm Ostwald.

McGill is honored by the visit of this distinguished scientist, who came to America, on the invitation of the following universities: Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, Cincinnati.

These lectures will be given in the large lecture room of the Chemistry Building at 5 p.m. each day, beginning February 23rd. They will be adapted to a general audience, that is, not only to chemists, but also to physical, medical, biological, mineralogical and technical workers, and to people interested in the progress of the modern natural sciences. They will not therefore enter into technical details. Demonstrations will accompany the lectures.

Monday, February 23rd.—What are Colloids? Elements of qualitative colloid analysis. Formation and preparation of Colloids.

Tuesday, February 24th.—Mechanical properties of substances in the colloid state. Classification of the Colloids.

Wednesday, February 25th.—Changes of state, swelling, setting, syneresis, adsorption, coagulation, peptization. Thursday, February 26th.—Scientific applications of Colloid Chemistry.

Friday, February 27th.—Technical applications of Colloid Chemistry. Prof. Ostwald will be the guest of University Club during his stop in town.

## DR. J. O. STEWART DIED YESTERDAY

Graduated From Medicine in 1880

## SPLENDID M'T'G AT STRATHCONA HALL

The meeting at the Hall yesterday afternoon was well attended, and the talks given by Messrs. Frank Mackenzie and "Bill" Hughes were certainly to the point, practical and interesting.

Mr. Mackenzie began by quoting from St. Paul: "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth." Paul was firmly convinced of the worth of the gospel of Christ, men today are testifying that they find in Christ all that their souls need. This question faces each one of us. We must remember that "we know in part." Still we do not for this reason throw over everything and say we know nothing. We take what we know and build on that. The same rule should hold good in the realm of religion. The cross of Christ will mean to us different things according to our characters; this cannot be accounted for by intellectual differences; it depends on a man's own personal experience with Christ.

God has revealed enough for our guidance. If we live up to the light we have, God will lead us on. No man need disbelieve what his intellect tells him is true, just because he is a Christian.

Mr. Mackenzie made a strong appeal in closing, and said that he was not ashamed of the gospel, for he had proved its worth in his own life.

Mr. W. P. Hughes, captain of the Senior Hockey team, was the second speaker. His talk was characterized by a strong note of appeal and earnestness. He introduced his remarks by saying that he was there simply because he was one with them, and was seeking a richer, fuller life. This demand for

Continued on page 4

## "SOMETHING'S UP OUR SLEEVE"

Say Members of Medicine '17

## MYSTERY

King Cook and Med. '18 Will Be Thrilled on Thursday Evening

There is "beaucoup de" mystery hovering around the Medical Building these days. And it's quite natural that there should be too, for next Thursday night His Insignifcant Majesty Cook, will be crowned King of the "Nabobs of McGill"—the Medicos.

During all the other 364 days of the year King Cook is just Lord-in-Ordinary and Scullion-in-General of the Pharmaceutical Lab. On a few occasions of state he is designated the Lord Keeper of the Great Key to the Assembly Hall and Refreshment-Purveyor in Person to the Medical Society. But those occasions are rare, so it comes about that he is better known simply as Diminutive Toxin, dispenser of Jones, Books and Instruments. But on the occasion of his annual crowning as King Cook he becomes for a year Supervisor of the Faculty, Guardian of the Freshmen, Emperor of the Medical School, Grand Field Marshal of the Campus, and High Potentate of the College Universe.

This purely Medical festival of the King Cook celebration is very old—in fact it has survived into the second and third generations of Sovereign Cooks and many more generations of faithful subject students.

It is a custom peculiar to the two Junior years of the faculty who on this occasion unite to entertain and be entertained.

In the old days the ceremony took place in the daytime and consisted for the most part of a parade to one of the near-by city squares, where His Ruthless Majesty was crowned before the curious gaze of the passers-by. The custom gradually fell into disfavor, at least it was discontinued, and a night-in-door ceremony was substituted.

This year, rumor has it, the spectacle will take on a combined form of the two, that is, part of the former parade element and the inside performance of later date.

However, the assurance of the various committees, composed of Messrs. Scully, Grant, Montgomery, Ritchie, Nugent, President Lamb and the other officers of the year has been given that Thursday night will be the occasion for much good fellowship, hilarity and nonsense of a superior variety.

The veil of mystery will be rent in twain on Thursday evening, when the loyal subjects of the first and second years in Medicine will assemble to witness this gaudy, dazzling, stupendous, awe-inspiring, spectacle—the only rival to the pageant of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."

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**MORE "NEW  
RELIGION"**

The Literary Digest recently  
printed a short summary of  
the latest religious essay written  
by Dr. Elliot, President  
Emeritus of Harvard University.  
It will undoubtedly appeal  
to the man who is interested  
in "Our Heresy Column."

Dr. Elliot's "Twentieth Century Religion" names God "Our Father." Such a title implies the divinity of Christ, a title certain New York clergymen, who, with other ministers elsewhere, are eagerly discussing the Harvard president's enlargements to his new religion. Two years ago he published an article on the "Twentieth-Century Religion," and since the new year opened the American Unitarian Association has issued another of Dr. Elliot's articles on the same theme. His pronouncements show him a "very poor theologian," thinks Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. Some of the points on which Dr. Elliot's faith differs from orthodox are stated in this paragraph:

"God did not make man out of the dust of the ground. God did not turn stone-mason and give into the hands of Moses the Ten Commandments. Neither did the sun stand still for Joshua. Neither did Jonah go through his thrilling experience in the closed quarters of the whale."

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formed man out of the dust of the ground, as a child fashions an image out of snow or clay.

"The Creator is for modern man a sleepless, active energy and will, which all things as the human spirit actualizes its own body, so small and yet so inconceivably complex.

"By savage man the gods were recognized chiefly in the irresistible catastrophes of nature, in the lightning, the earthquakes, the flood and the drought, the volcano and the mighty mind."

"Twentieth-century people recognize God chiefly in the wonderful energies of sound, light, and electricity, in the vital process of plants and animals, in human love and aspirations, and in the evolution of human society."

"The New York Herald," which prints in a Boston dispatch, these excerpts that have set the clergymen talking, gives also, whether in Dr. Elliot's words or not, these other characteristics:

"Christ will be the supreme teacher. 'The Church of the future will have more reverence for the personality of Jesus.'"

"It will prefer liberty to authority. 'It will see neither devils nor demons in the forces and processes of nature. 'It will rob death of its terror. 'It will dwell on goodness, life, and truth.'"

"The brotherhood of man will be its outcome." Dr. Elliot has an advocate in Dr. Thomas Van Ness, pastor of the Second Church (Unitarian), Boston. The New York Herald gives his views in these words:

"The Church of the future, Dr. Elliot says, will prefer liberty to authority. I agree with him. The minute you believe in democracy you believe in liberty. If you believe in Romanism you believe in authority. Dr. Elliot's whole idea is in decided accord with the principles of democracy. The coming battle of the future is to be between liberty and authority, and it must be fought. If the United States is to continue as a democracy it can only do so because we are all related as brothers of our Father and have a feeling of kinship for each other."

"The higher conception you have of God the less you will believe in miracles. The more you have confidence in the absolute rectitude of God the less will you believe that he will break his laws or that he works by interference or miracles. Man is dependable only in so far as you can trust him. If he agrees to do certain things and violates his word, you lose faith in him."

"I agree with Dr. Elliot when he says that a belief in religion as it should be accepted will rob death of its terrors. If you believe that God's life is eternal, as St. Paul said, 'the Spirit of God dwelleth within us,' the moment you get that absolutely fixed in your mind, it is of no importance whether Jesus arose from the dead or not. The story of Jesus arising from the dead is but one of the childlike conceptions which have no basis in fact. It is one of those primitive myths or fancies of the story of the Garden of Eden or the portrait of God in the second chapter of Genesis as a being who

men have no longer faith in miracles or magic." Philadelphia furnishes a supporter in Rabbi Berkowitz, of the Rodef Shalom, who says:

"Dr. Elliot needs no defender. The truths he tells no man can deny. The inferences he draws are not to be met by sneers. The great religious precept of the brotherhood of man is coming to its own common sense, the concept of God as our common Father has been deepened in the human heart. Dr. Elliot's paper is strongly constructive."

# The DAILY SECOND PAGE

## OUR HERESY COLUMN

Helpful Comments on Religion

We welcome contributions to this column, and shall gladly print any sincere expression of opinion on religious subjects. All contributions must be signed, but no names will be printed.

### ON THE ATONEMENT

Religion is essentially a personal matter. The only adequate definition of religion is that it deals with the relation between man and God. It makes no difference what content is given to the term, God, if the word means anything at all to a man, he must assume some relation toward the Being it signifies.

Whatever weaknesses may be inherent in the hypothesis of God, a certainly provides a more satisfactory solution to the problem of life than does the materialistic theory; and responds to those needs and longings of the human heart, which are despised and trampled on by any atheistic system of philosophy.

We may take it, then, that the heart or "soul" of man, his religious instinct, can only be satisfied by the working-out or development of a system of religion, for it has been proven by students of religion that there are broad fundamental principles upon which the religious experience of all men is based, and certain doctrines that are practically uniform or standard in all religions.

The development of the conception of God, the Creator, may be studied not only in the historical records of the Old Testament, and other ancient literatures, but the truth of these records is proven by the fact that at the present day, practically every variety of religious belief, from that which negates God in images and sees life in clouds and storms to the highest conception of civilized man, is represented by some members of the human family. There are tribes of savages living to-day whose religious beliefs cannot be more primitive than the first gropings of primeval man toward the Infinite Source of Life.

We do not believe that religion is a static and finite system, that religious development has ceased, and that we have now only to adjust ourselves toward a definite religious scheme of things. We believe that to a certain extent the religious experience of the human race must be undergone by every individual in his own life, and that he should not stop when he has passed through the different phases of experience, but should try to make some contribution to religion which will make it richer for those who will follow him on the same path.

In the Old Testament we find references to the principle of Atonement, at a very early date. Without dwelling upon the crude, almost commercial conception that the early Jews had of God, we must understand their belief in this principle of Atonement in order to appreciate the influence it had upon Christianity. In the book of Leviticus, there may be found a wonderfully detailed group of laws which prescribe the penalty or trespass-offering for almost every kind of transgression. The offering or sacrifice for sin on the part of a priest was different from that of a layman, and it shall be forgiven him for any thing of all that he hath done in trespassing therein." In the sixteenth chapter of Leviticus is the well-known law regarding the scapegoat, and the priest shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, and confess over him all

the iniquities of the children of Israel, and all their transgressions in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat, and shall send him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness. In Numbers, chapter XVI, we find that Aaron made an atonement for the people by burning incense.

This doctrine is so frequently mentioned in the Old Testament that it must be regarded as one of the fundamentals of the Jewish religion; and the atonement is a subject which every scholar would be deeply interested.

It is therefore not surprising that when Paul began a study of the facts in the life of Christ, he was led to graft upon the simple teachings of Christ the ancient Jewish doctrine of Atonement, and to develop the dogmatic system of Christianity which has unquestionably been the greatest stumbling block to the progress of the spirit of Christ in the world.

Jesus Christ had faith in the love and mercy of God, whom he called Father; he felt, while partly accepting this belief, reverted to the conception of God as an angry Judge, a righteous Ruler, whose laws had been broken by humanity and who required a sacrifice in order to satisfy his sense of justice.

Just as he was about to wipe the Earth out of existence, according to Paul, His Son, in the person of Jesus Christ, who is always conceived as the most sympathetic and loving element of the Trinity, offered to come down to the world, to become incarnate, flesh and blood, and then to allow himself to be put to death. In this way, since a sacrifice or atonement had been made, a scapegoat found, the wrath of God was appeased and humanity regenerated. Christ, as the Son of God, was to be worshipped and adored forever. The Cross was made an emblem of self-sacrifice, and devotion, the symbol of man's depravity and redemption.

For millions of human beings with real problems to solve, with heart needs to be satisfied, there was and is presented nothing more than a dead Christ on a cross, and the sickening spectacle of a crucifix held up before the gaze of poor creatures for whom the real teachings of Christ would prove a benediction and a succor from life's burdens and sorrows.

This doctrine of the Atonement appears constantly in the writings of the Apostle Paul, and undoubtedly colored the Gospel narratives, but it is fairly clear that Christ himself had no similar idea, and understood his mission in no such light. There is nothing in the Sermon on the Mount, or any of those discourses of Scripture which seem consistent with Christ's nature, that support the doctrine of the Atonement in any degree whatever.

The success of this doctrine, the fact that it has endured so long as a fundamental of Christian dogma, proves its appeal to some element in human nature. The feeling of "guilt and sin, condemnation and despair," which assails the man who has been convicted of sin and trespass of divine law, has been met by this doctrine that God would forgive the sinner through the merits of Jesus Christ. If there was only sufficient belief and faith in Christ as Redeemer and Saviour from sin.

We take it that an intelligent man, a man who feels that to blind his reason with unmeaning terms and dogmas is to be unworthy of himself and his Creator, cannot accept the theory

of Atonement devised by Paul. The necessity for such an unnatural and illogical way of escape from the results and conviction of sin is now denied by thinking men.

As a matter of fact, there has always been in Christianity two entirely irreconcilable elements, the conception of God as given by Jesus Christ, and the entirely different belief of Paul which was made the basis for his doctrine of the Atonement.

We believe that if a man has attained to a knowledge, or appreciation of the teachings of Jesus Christ, he is willing to give up sinful habits and become a disciple of and follower of Christ, his regeneration or redemption will follow as a natural result, and he will become a true citizen, and a worthy human being.

We believe that Christianity must be freed from the shackles of dogma forged by Paul, and go back to the ethical principles preached by Christ, which are responsible for all the good that Christianity has done in the world. Just as soon as we are willing to return to the religion which Christ lived and preached, there will be a new religious era begun on Earth.

We cannot protest too strongly against the inclusion of this abhorrent doctrine in the creed of Christianity, and its support by men for whom its chief argument lies in its having been a strong element through all the history of the Church. As a practical doctrine there is very little mention being made of it to-day, because as men grow in knowledge and intelligence and true spiritual character they recognize its false nature.

The doctrine of the Atonement is unnecessary. It gives rise to an idea of God which we have happily outgrown, and it tries to shift the results of sin

There is no power, which can save us from the results of wrong-doing; there is no way by which a man can avoid the penalty for sin. Christ said, "Go and sin no more," and that is about all that can be said to the man who has sinned. Let him make what reparation may be possible, let him "turn over a new leaf," and resolve by the grace of God, to do what is right and honest and manly in future, but let him not take refuge in the antiquated and altogether unworthy doctrine that would make another person the bearer of the burden of his own sin and transgression.

In closing, let us state that it is farthest from our thoughts to sow seeds of discord or disturbance in any man's mind; we are trying to promote true Christianity and help the man who cannot but feel puzzled over many of the "mysteries" of religion. We are not satisfied with mysteries in religion any more than with those in science, and we believe that God is on the side of the faithful seeker of truth, no matter what cherished belief or doctrine may be overturned in the process of finding it.

Religious belief is in a state of flux; few ages have been more critical of every standard than is the present; but out of all dissension, about all truth, and the best of the seeds and creeds, arise the fundamental principles of brotherhood, humanity and the Fatherhood of God, which are everywhere the inspiration of true workers for the betterment of human relations and the final realization of the Ideal Commonwealth on Earth.

## HAS PROPHECY BEEN FULFILLED?

Ed. Note.—We can only offer two criticisms of this most thoughtful and reconciling letter. Does the writer forget that the Old Testament is a Jewish document and that the Orthodox Jew does not accept Christ as the fulfilment of the prophecies contained in it? We would urge, too, the case with which carefully selected prophecy can be fitted to future events, as instanced in the belief of pagans in their oracles. We hope to hear again from this staunch believer.

To the Editor of the McGill Daily,

"Our Heresy Column."

Dear Sir,—In your issue of February 16th, there appeared a letter, signed "A Heretic," stating that "Christianity is merely a constructive fanaticism, and that it is 'essentially human' in its origin. It has also been stated by 'other heretics' that there is no God; that the idea of God is merely the imagination of man's heart."

To answer both these objections, we would refer, not to any miracles, though I think they may be found more difficult to dispose of than "the friend" imagines, we "fanatics" would refer to the one and only origin of Christianity, Jesus Christ, the son of God.

Setting aside the witness of the New Testament altogether, the existence of Christ is undeniable, owing to the historical records of Josephus, of Tacitus (Annals xv, chap. xiv), while Pliny (Ep. x, 97), who wrote in the first century A. D., bears witness to the purity and virtue of the followers of Christ. But Christ was not only a man of remarkable and irreproachable virtue, a fact which is admitted even by Jews. He is God, and was sent into the world to be the revelation of God. Does it not prove that He was more than human?

man, that He was divine, when a whole series of events connected with Him were foretold years before they came to pass? It is undeniable that it is beyond human power to read the future, and it is equally undeniable that the Old Testament was written many years before the Christian era. Now consider a few only of the Old Testament predictions about the Messiah.

In the first place, it is repeatedly prophesied that the Messiah shall be a Jew. "In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed," is repeated again and again till it is narrowed down to the descendants of Jacob (Genesis xxviii, 14), and finally to Judah. Christ is the only Saviour, whose advent has been foretold. Further, it is foretold that He is to be divine. "Unto us a child is borne, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulders, and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." (Isaiah ix, 6). Besides His nationality, and His character, the time of the Lord's appearing is also clearly stated. Limits are set on either side in Isaiah XL, we learn that His advent is to be after the house of David have ceased to occupy the throne, and have become private individuals. The limit is set on the other side in Hagai ii, 2-9. In referring to the second Temple, he says, "The desire of all nations shall come," and again, "the glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former," and Malachi iii, "Behold, I will send my messenger, and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his Temple." Forty years after the crucifixion the temple was destroyed. It is true this leaves a wide enough margin, but in the ninth chapter of Daniel, the date is fixed exactly. "From the going forth of the commandment to restore and to rebuild Jerusalem unto Messiah the Prince shall be seven weeks, and three score and two weeks. . . . and after two weeks shall Messiah be cut off, but not for Himself; and he shall have been freely exposed to moonlight."

## Rays of the Moon and Foodstuffs

Polarized Light May Exert a Peculiar Chemical Action.

Moon rays are said to make men go blind and mad, and to turn foodstuffs bad. There is even quoted by the London Lancet a death the cause of which was officially stated to be exposure to moonlight. Apparently the food most seriously affected by the moon's radiation is fish, and seemingly trustworthy statements have been made as to the ill effects produced in persons who had partaken of fish which had been freely exposed to moonlight.

E. G. Bryant, writing from Port

Elizabeth, South Africa, suggests that a possible explanation might lie in the well known fact that the light of the moon, being reflected light, is more or less polarized, and possibly polarized light may exert a peculiar chemical action. Polarized light was obtained by him from a powerful metallic filament lamp, the light being polarized by means of a pile of sheets of plate glass backed with silver and placed at the correct angle.

The experiments showed certain marked results when fish were submitted to this light. When two slices cut from the same fish were hung, one in the direct light and the other in the polarized beam of light, the latter invariably began to decompose before the former, though the temperature of the polarized beam was several degrees lower than the direct light.—New York Press.

There are a multitude of other predictions of various characters, which might be quoted, but I will not "trespass too far on your patience, and those already given are conclusive. Thanking you for your valuable space, I am, yours truly, "ONE WHO BELIEVES IN THE FAITH OF OUR FATHERS."

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Presenting a Travesty,  
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SOBRANO SOLOIST.

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## GAYETY

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**MURLESQUE**

THIS WEEK

A Shower of Beauty,  
Melody and Fun

**Phil Ott**

WITH THE

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the Daintiest Prima Donna in  
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Don't Fail to

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CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE.

G. H. Hughes, N. S. Dowd, W. Hughes.  
G. Dewey, A. N. Jenks, B.A., A. Goldbloom.  
R. C. Holden, S. Moody.

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Editorial (Night), Editorial, Advertising.  
Herald Building, McGill Union, Unity Building.  
Main 5081 only, Up 446, Main 3053.

FACULTY DINNERS

For years the Undergraduate Society in Arts held an annual dinner which was "wet." Evil days came. For various reasons, but chiefly on account of the annual increase in the cost of tickets, the attendance became so meagre that the advisability of discontinuing the function was a moot question.

A repetition of the circumstances took place in connection with the Science Dinner. Annually "wet," its maintenance increased in cost, the attendance dwindled, and the function drew near the point of extinction. This year it was held at the Union, was "dry" therefore, and it proved a success.

Now, the Medical Society reports that there was a large deficit in connection with the last annual dinner. The Medical Dinner has been "wet," the attendance has been decreasing. The committee hinted that there could be no more Medical dinners unless there was prospect of an increase in attendance.

It seemed that the old Faculty of Medicine, the oldest faculty in the college, and the leader in many student affairs, must follow the re-adjustment that Arts and Science have found necessary. To withstand the vicissitudes of time, it must be "dry."

EDITORIAL NOTE

A letter to the editor of the Heresy Column, received Saturday, was not signed. We shall hold it over for a week, awaiting the signature of the sender. It was a readable article headed: A Modern View of the Universe, and we should like to publish it next Monday, if we can ascertain the name of the writer in the meantime.

McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

FROM THE MCGILL DAILY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1912.

A party of fifty members of Science '13 Debating Club visited the Angus shops of the C. P. R. The holiday at McGill afforded excellent opportunities to see in operation the most modern and most extensive railway shops in Canada. The party was under the guidance of Prof. H. O. Keay.

The old-time Cook Celebrations shall soon be perpetrated by the crowning of Tobin, His Ruthless Majesty—Cook the Second—King of the Medicoes; Emperor of the Medical Building, Grand Marshall of the Campus.

After the brilliant triumphs of last week, all eyes are now turned to the Intercollegiate Debate, which takes place at the Union between Queen's and McGill. Each side has already won on debate.

ROUND ABOUT THE COLLEGE

TO WHICH EVERYBODY IS A REPORTER.

Maray Busby, captain of the English Rugby team, is ill at his home in Ottawa.

FUTURITIES

To-day:—Gymnasium, Societe Francaise, Swimming (novice), Hockey practice.  
To-morrow:—Architects' Association, Wrestling.  
Wednesday:—Hockey, Basketball, Swimming, Special classes for Wicksteed's Competition.  
Thursday:—King Cook to be Crowned, Boxing and Wrestling.

SPLENDID MEETING AT STRATHCONA HALL

Continued from page 1

more life is the mainspring of all our action.

"Life, to be ideal, must be social and useful. We feel our lives to be biggest and best when lived for others."

The second point emphasized was that the ideal life on the whole must

be a happy life, not that other elements must enter in. This happiness must be of a lasting nature, not mere passing pleasure that leaves regret and pangs of discontent.

Again, the ideal life must be a complete life. We can never attain this in the present life, so we look beyond to that life where such completion will be attained.

"Life inspired by the principles, governed by the standards, enriched by noble companionship of Jesus Christ, is the only one which will bring this life to you and me," declared the speaker. "Christ has come that we might have life, and that we might have it more abundantly."

Mr. Hughes then went on to show that Christ was the basis of the best that could be attained. He asserted that from his own experience, and the experience of his fellows, he had learned that it was profoundly true that the life which Jesus calls us to is the happiest. In this connection, he read a poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, which, as he said, had a "punch," and which enforced a bitter truth in a most outspoken fashion. "Bill" said that if he could help his hearers to obtain a faith that would keep them straight and strong—well, he would be glad he had spoken.

"For the true social life, for the happiest life, for the perfect life, Jesus Christ stands as our brother and our friend," said Mr. Hughes, in closing a talk that has been to the hearts of his audience. He made a strong appeal for men to become disciples of Christ, the only true ideal for all men.

Sid Baldwin has been laid up with a severe attack of Bronchitis. He will likely be seen around the campus in a day or so.

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THE LENGTHY AND GENIAL ONE, BARN DOORS, ROWS OF CHAIRS, ALSO BEWITCHING FEMINITY

When the humble representative of this family journal dropped into Strathcona Hall last night, after his frugal repast, composed largely of the succulent bean, his news sense immediately warned him that he was on the trail of a story. A lengthy and genial denizen of the place was busily engaged in arranging chairs in parallel lines about what appeared to be two recumbent barn doors. Having arranged the last chair with mathematical precision, this industrious individual turned towards us and asked, with the future smile which always accompanies the question, if we were going "tussling" to-night. Now, we were going tussling, but we did not know that he knew, and we really did not see the connection between our social affairs and the phalanx of empty chairs. Through our blushes we stammered an assent, to which the lengthy one replied that we had better make haste, for the kick-off was due at eight o'clock.

Like a flash it dawned upon us. This was the night for which the Sophomores and Juniors had so long been waiting. Yes, reader, you got it first time—the Skating Party. The recumbent barn doors were for the purpose of protecting the polished mahogany floor of the Hall from the devastating

tread of the steel-shod co-ed. The phalanx of chairs were there to perform their humble, though necessary function, the genial one was a committee man. And before we could escape unseen, there began an influx of bewitching femininity, such as can only be seen when the Royal Victoria College sends forth its inmates to conquer.

And believe us, they conquered. Never had the campus rink witnessed a scene of greater cheer. The centre of the ice and the synopses of a Calabrian barrel-organ were music sweeter far than the strains of Bach or Beethoven. In spite of the throng there were few casualties. One gallant Sophomore, in an attempt to save his partner from disaster, sustained painful injuries to the hand, which, however, did not prevent him from partaking of the delicacies provided later at the Hall.

Miss Hurlbutt and Mrs. Dale performed in a graceful manner the duties of chaperones, and Professor Lambert represented the faculty. Mr. Douglas was responsible for the excellent arrangements, and Mr. Dewey handled the whistle in an effective manner. Everyone had the best time possible, and the only regret expressed was that the approach of spring would render any more such affairs impossible.

THINGS THEATRICAL

HIS MAJESTY'S NEXT WEEK.

Mr. Halford Forster, advance manager of the Quinlan Opera Company, has arrived in the city to make final arrangements for the four weeks' season of the big English Grand Opera organization which opens at His Majesty's theatre on March 22nd. To Montrealers there are many features of particular interest in connection with the approaching visit of the Quinlan Company. It will be the first occasion on which the world's greatest masterpieces will be sung here in English by a company of such a high standard. The repertoire promises many a treat for Montreal music lovers. Several works, never before heard in Montreal in any language will be presented, including Puccini's latest opera, "The Girl of the Golden West." This production will be of particular interest because the leading soprano role, Mimì, will be sung here by Jeanne Broda, who was selected by the composer himself to fill the part when Quinlan first presented it in London, and whose work on that occasion created a furor.

Probably the chief interest in the Quinlan Company's season here, however, lies in the promised production of Wagner's stupendous work, "The Ring of the Niebelungs." But few cities have been privileged to hear this great cycle of music dramas, and Montreal music lovers are to be congratulated on the opportunity which is given them as a result of the enterprise of the young Irish impresario.

The chief barrier to the production of "The Ring" is the inevitable expense entailed, for it must be done well, or left alone altogether. As few modern theatres are large enough to accommodate audiences big enough to enable the prices of seats to be kept down to the ordinary level, it necessarily follows that a performance of "The Ring" cannot on financial grounds make the widespread appeal that it otherwise would.

Richard Wagner wrote "The Ring of the Niebelungs" after many years of study and hard preparatory work. It was written as a Festival Play of three days, with a prelude, of "foreverlasting" called "The Rhinegold." For many years it was performed only at Bayreuth.

Wagner was the great reformer of opera, although he had his predecessors in the task, notable among whom was Gluck. But it was Wagner more than any other composer who fought openly for the elevation of opera and who in his great works endeavored to exemplify the ideals for which he fought. Being, moreover, not only a musician of gigantic genius, but a philosopher, he was able to deal with the great modern problem of the power and the curse of wealth; the warfare between the greed for gold and the other and nobler passions of mankind, summed up in "The Ring," under the name of "Love."

The gods Wotan, Fricka and the rest represent the ruling intellect and ostensibly "moral" people in modern society. The "giants," Fafner and Fasolt, a lower type, unimaginative, laborious but honest; the "dwarfs," Alberich and Mime, a brutish type, deaf to all the higher aspirations of humanity. Thus the Ring is the story of the feuds and complications which arose between these three classes owing to the curse of Gold and the final disaster to the system of civilization amid which the curse had become so potent.

WHAT ELMAN LEARNED.

One frequently hears of cases relating to mistaken identity, but those bearing upon identity concealed are less frequently encountered. Mischa Elman, the Russian violinist, whose marvellous playing has won him a position second to no living artist, has just emerged from such an experience. Through it he learned that he is regarded as a greater violinist than he personally considers himself—for Elman is modest.

The young man, who has been the musical sensation of America and Europe for the past few years, was journeying from London to a nearby city.

Seated opposite him in the compartment was a brisk-looking man of the world. He noticed Elman's violin case, which his valet had left with his employer at the latter's request. "Pardon me," said the traveller, "but I see you play the fiddle, or that you have one. I assume you do play."

Elman admitted that he did. "Have you ever heard Mischa Elman play?" asked the man of the world, his eyes lighting up at recollections of the single concert he had attended when the Russian figured as star. "Many times," answered Mischa, instantly appreciating the situation. "Well," counselled the traveller, "take my advice and pattern your playing after Elman's. He is greater than Wieniawski."

Elman will perform in Windsor Hall, March 6. The subscription list is at Willis Co., and will close on Feb. 27.

HE IS A GREAT FIDDLER, BUT HE LOVES ODD VESTS.

One of Mischa Elman's hobbies is collecting odd waistcoats, and wearing them.

Those who intimately know Mischa Elman, who is returning to this country for an extensive tour after an absence of nearly two years, have often smiled over his partiality for a smart and exclusive waistcoat. It is not known whether the Russian violin wizard will bring his full collection, when he reaches this city, to play the concert he is engaged to fulfill at the Windsor Hall, on March 6th, but it is safe to assert that he will have a good dozen.

This latest hobby of the most celebrated violinist the world has known since the times of Wieniawski, received its first impulse last winter, when he was in London. The particular creation which caught the critical eye of Elman was displayed fetchingly in the window of a well-known fur and goods shop near Piccadilly. Mischa stopped as he was walking idly by and grasped his companion by the arm. "Look there!" exclaimed the virtuoso, nodding toward the garment which attracted him. "Well, what do you think?" asked the violinist's friend. "Isn't it grand? Let's go in." They went in and Elman parted with some of his earnings and straightway hurried to his hotel to put on the new possession. Ever since he has scanned shop windows for other articles of wearing apparel built for a similar purpose. Just how many new vests Elman will annex before he finishes his present tour is not known, but they are likely to be many.

MONEY DISAPPEARS POLICE INTERVENE

Loss of Ten Cents Replaced by Visitor to Varsity

There was trouble that nearly resulted in police intervention, at a function in the West Hall, Toronto, last week, when a young man brought in for the evening to act as an usher, was charged by Mr. O. D. Stevenson, a ticket seller, with sneaking a sum of money from his desk. It appears that the young man had been leaning against the selling table, resting one hand upon some change that was lying there. After he had moved away, Mr. Stevenson claimed that some of the money was missing. He immediately made a flying leap at the young man, downed him in the corridor, rolled down a flight of stairs with him, and in endeavoring to extricate the money from him tore his coat—at least these are the reported details. As the money could not be located, a number of car tickets found in the supposed offenders' possession were taken to recoup the funds of the club. The police were called in, but upon being informed that the sum in question was only ten cents, refused to act. A visitor who witnessed the trouble, said that the young man was not guilty, and contributed the sum supposed to be missing. Whereupon the car tickets were returned to the young man, who went back to his duties.



ALICE LLOYD & FRANK FOGARTY at the PRINCESS MARCH 2nd

CO-EDS ALSO PROFICIENT IN ACTING

Owing to undue diffidence on the part of the Daily representative, no items have, up till to-day, been inserted in the Daily with respect to the parts taken by the ladies of the Royal Victoria College, in the Senior Play.

This was certainly not due to lack of material, for whole volumes could easily be written on the ability of Miss Helen Taylor, in the role of Jane Nangle, the heroine in "The Manoeuvres of Jane"; of Miss Carrie Burdick, who as the sweet but intriguing Constantine Gage, inveigles the irresponsible Lord Bapchild into proposing to her; of Miss Isabel Bodie, who as Lady Bapchild can see nothing but good in her darling son.

The whole cast suit their parts admirably, Miss Alice MacKeen, as Mrs. Beechmor, depicts well the part of a practical English lady, who, except for an almost unbelievable fondness for her terrible little daughter Pamela, is very sensible. Pamela Beechmor is very ably played by Miss Lucella Gregg. The part of an interfering and obnoxious child of fourteen may be difficult to portray, but Miss Gregg is making a great success of it.

Some of the other smaller parts are also very amusing. Miss Pearl Leslie as Mrs. Probenary Bostock, acts very well with Henson, and Miss Single, as the schoolmistress, is good. Miss Longworth and Miss Clovis Morgan, as the daughter of the Bostocks and of Sir Robert Bowater (a "windy" gale), respectively, round out a well-balanced and clever cast.

THEY MUST GET USED TO HEUSON

The cast in the Senior Play will have to get used to Mr. Heuson. As it is, every time he stalks out of the wings, and commences his part, the rest of the players, coaches and spectators at the rehearsal, are convulsed with laughter, and the play cannot continue for some moments.

He has a very funny part, and he certainly makes the most of it. The cast had impressed on them the necessity of controlling themselves, and are beginning to do so. By next Friday this defect in the production will have disappeared.

VARSITY HAS QUIET TIME AT THEATRE

Students Behave Well at Performance of "Never Say Die"

The annual Theatre Night was held under the auspices of the Students' Council. The students present behaved themselves quite respectably, and this will help discredit the bad reputation they have gained by their actions on other occasions.

The play selected this year was the three-act farce, "Never Say Die," with the distinguished comedian, Nat Goodwin, in the leading role. Mr. Goodwin took the part of Dionysius Woodbury, an American millionaire, who, according to two eminent medical specialists, has less than a month to live. To help out a friend who is engaged to a wealthy heiress who suddenly loses her money, he offers to make her a wealthy widow in less than a month. A secret marriage is performed and the parties separate. But Mr. Woodbury keeps on living in spite of the doctors' predictions. This naturally complicates the situation and gives Mr. Goodwin scope for his unrivalled powers as a creator of laughter. Woodbury feels in honor bound to provide material for a divorce, and amusing situations follow. The most amusing bit of the play is the dinner scene in the second act. Mr. Goodwin is perhaps at his best in his mock reproach of the two doctors whose diagnosis forced him into the toils of matrimony.

The play, though rather light, was exuberantly funny, principally owing to the talents of Mr. Goodwin, who was, as the baseball writers say, "effective throughout."

The attendance of University people was very good, but not so good as the quiet behaviour of the men in the gods is perhaps accounted for by the fact that the seats there were sold separately, and not in blocks as heretofore. Chief Chatie looked after the order in his usual capable manner.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE LOSE ALL POSITIONS

Members Conduct Themselves in Unseemly Manner at Toronto Varsity

Consequent upon concerted action on the part of certain house men in residence at the North Branch of Burwash Hall, their police and vigilance committee, which has been guilty of misconduct lately, were driven out and their places entrusted to men who in the future will conduct the house and into the dining hall after the door had been closed, forced their way past the door porter, and grabbed whatever in the edifice happened to be in sight.

A couple of nights ago a few members of the party of gaily returned home after the midnight hour, and began to disturb the peace of the house. This brought all the house men to the common room. Complaints were made, and the authorities have had a new committee instituted, which is endeavoring to run the house in a manner more in keeping with propriety.

EXPENSIVE.

"No, I've decided never to accept friendly advice any more."

"Why not? It doesn't cost you anything."

"Well, I've found out that it almost invariably costs you your friends."

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Why don't You Share in Some of the Profits Being Made in Black Foxes?

The raising of Silver Foxes for breeding purposes to-day is by long odds the most profitable of all stock-raising industries, showing profits which make one fairly gasp.

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CERCLE MEETS TOMORROW

Mathewson and Elliot Will Again Contend For Oratorical Laurels

There will be a joint meeting of the Cercle Francais and the Alliance Francaise to-morrow afternoon at 4 in the Strathcona Hall.

At that time Messrs. Mathewson and Elliot will again be called upon to speak. It will be remembered that the judges were unable to arrive at a decision between the order of speaking of these two competitors at the recent Oratorical Contest. It is hoped that a decision will be reached to-morrow afternoon.

Further information concerning other business to be transacted on this occasion will be forthcoming in to-morrow's Daily.

COULD DEPICT TRAGEDY AS WELL AS COMEDY

In "The Memoirs of an American Prima Donna," by Clara Louise Kellogg, there is a good story of Ronconi, who played second cobbler in "Crispino e la Comare." We are told that he was one of the finest Italian baritone that ever lived and succeeded in getting a degree of genuine high comedy out of the part that has never been surpassed.

"He used to tell of himself a story of the time when he was singing in the Royal opera at St. Petersburg. The 'Czar'—father of the one who was murdered—said to him once: 'Ronconi, I understand that you are so versatile that you can express tragedy with one side of your face when you are singing and comedy with the other. How do you do it?' 'Your majesty,' replied Ronconi, 'when I sing "Maria de Rohan" to-morrow night I will do myself the honor of showing you."

"And accordingly the next evening he managed to turn one side of his face, grim as the tragic mask, to the audience, while the other, which could be seen from only the imperial box, was excessively humorous and comical. The Czar was greatly amused and delighted with the exhibition."

HANDWRITING HEREDITARY.

Hereditary handwriting was referred to by Sir Rickman John Godlee, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, in an address before the Assembly of Faculties at University College, London, at which Lord Reay presided. Sir Rickman Godlee said that he had been reading old letters, and was interested to see how a style of handwriting was handed down in a family. It was easy to trace the handwriting of the grandfather in the cousin, and of the father in the son. If handwriting was transmitted like the tone of the voice and the shape of the nose, need anyone be ashamed of his defects, sorry for his misdeeds, proud of his successes, or satisfied with his self-writings?

"It's all off, the propeller is broken, and we are doomed to fall 6,000 feet!"

"Great guns," cried the reporter. "I hope we don't fall into the water. I can't swim a stroke!"

She—So they returned your manuscript. It is too bad. He—Yes; that's what the editor said about it.

The Sympathizer—Did you get much relief from that new treatment?

The Victim—It relieved me of about \$200.

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JOINTS  
Roast Beef, Roast Mutton, Boiled Mutton with Caper Sauce, Roast Veal.

VEGETABLES  
Cabbage, Sweet Corn, Baked and Mashed Potatoes.

PASTRY  
Apple Pie, Lemon Jelly and Cream, Stewed Prunes and Custard, Peach Tart.

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THE ACTRESS' RETORT.

Georgette Leblanc, the actress, wife of Maurice Maeterlinck, was on tour in a French town, where the local company "supported" her in one of her husband's plays.

But the support was weak and halting. The poet's lines were mangled, and several characters seemed unable to understand what they were saying. Mme. Leblanc sought out her manager and spoke to him.

"A writer like Maeterlinck should be treated with more respect," she said. "Madame," he answered, "M. Maeterlinck is not the first to suffer. Sophocles, Moliere, Racine, Shakespeare, Goethe, and other great dramatists are daily murdered in the same way."

"Possibly, but they are not murdered alive, at any rate."

The lawyer was Scotch, and the Judge was English. The case in argument concerned certain water rights, and the lawyer had frequently to use the word "water," which he pronounced very broad.

"Mr. So-and-So," at last interrupted the Judge, "do you spell water with two t's in your country's name?"

"Na, na, my lord," quickly retorted the lawyer, "but we spell manners with two n's!"